FEATURES OF THE OLD TOWN

An Aged Reporter's Recollections of the | been reconstructed. First Local Christian Church.

He Refers Casually to the Primitive School That Is Now Butler University-The Bayon as It Was Long Years Ago.

Two very recent occurrences have brought to the mind of an old reporter two well-known features of the city fifty years ago. The other day he saw a large two-story frame house on the east side of Kentucky avenue, raised on jack-screws for a new foundation or "underpinning." He had to think twice before he could identify the old structure. It was the reconstructed church of the "Disciples," as they called themselves ("Campbellites" as others called them) now between fifty-two and fifty-three years old. It was a frame, built by Seth Bardwell, a member in 1835-36, and first occupied in the latter year. There are some old residents who will recall Mr. Bardwell, if not by his name by a queer nervous contraction of the museles of one side of his face, which, when he was 'aughing, made him look like he was in an agony of lamentation, crying as if heartbroken. It was exceedingly funny till one got used to seeing it. The ceiling was arched and plastered, and gave the large room an echoing effect that was not always pleasant. The house fronted the north, some two hundred feet south of the intersection of the avenue and Tennessee street, opposite Scudder & Hanneman's pioneer tobacco factory, on the west side of the avenue. It did not stand parallel with the street, but Airectly on a meridian line, which gave it an "askew" appearance. Two doors opened in front, one for men, the other for women—the sexes were kept separate then—and between them was the pulpit. A single door at the south end opened on a wood-pile and a duck-puddle. The building was about sixty feet long by thirty-five

About the time of the completion of this oid sdifice the late Ovid Butler removed here from Shelbyville, and his father, Elder Chauncey Butler, was the first pastor, or the first to hold something like that relation to the congregation. Rev. L. H. Jameson, who had frequently visited the town and preached to the little congregation here, was the first regular pastor, astinuing till 1853, about the time the congregation removed to its new church building, now the Central Christian Chapel. The old house along during its middle age as a church was frequently used for the meetings of a debating club at night and for two or three years was occupied during the week as a schoolhouse by the late ex-County Commissioner Alexander Jameson, and his brother, Dr. P. H. Jameson. In this old house was debated in many meetings of the more active church members the scheme of a denominational college, devised, defended and finally perfected, and founded by Mr. Butler, whose name it now bears. Of the first, or preliminary, organization Wm. Wal-lace was one of the directors, or trustees, and B. R. Sulgrove was secretary. Thus Butler University took its start away back in 1849. Its charter was granted by the Legislature in 1850, and the organization proper and permanent was

made in 1852.

Soon after the old building was abandoned by the congregation it was bought, moved out to the line of the avenue, and made a residence, later a tenement-house of no very good repute. It is the only one now standing of equal antiquity, though one younger one is still in existence like the other, under such changes that its builders could not recognize it. That is Henry Ward Beecher's, built in 1840, four years later than the other. It is "Circle Hall" now.

The other occurrence was the discovery last week that Nicholas McCarty had plowed out and scraped off the last sign of the existence of the "oid bayou," so long one of the most conspicuous features of the topography of the city's vicinity. It is impossible, even for one familiar with its line and location before the plow's work had begun to change it, to tell precisely where it left the river, but it was pretty nearly oppo-eite the northern line of the old cemetery. For a number of years there remained in the river, running out from the south bank of the bayou, the posts of a wing dam, intended to increase the volume of water that ran round to the Yandes & Wilson mill and "carding machine." (It may be worth noticing here that carding ma-chines, or machines for making woolen "rolls" for family spinning and weaving, were about as common as mill-saws or mill-stones or more. Several were in operation in the town half century or more ago, with horsepower, and without any other manufactattachment or addition whatever. There was one on Kentucky avenue poposite the old church above referred to, which had but very recently been changed into a to-bacco factory, and another on the northwest corner of Illinois and Maryland streets, while there were still others in other parts of the town.)
This mill stood on the south bank of the bayou, mear the present line of the Belt railway.

The circuit of the stream was very nearly two miles, the island formed by it being about twothirds of a mile long, and its greatest extent from the river westward to near the site of elevator B, and nearly the same from north to south from a little way below the Vandalia bridge to the line of Merris street, with an area of probably 200 acres. It was as fine, cultivable land as any in the State, and Mr. McCarty, sr., had a fine large field covering a considerable part of it in its later days. But when the old reporter first knew it there was no wilder region between the Ohio and the lakes. It was densely weed-grown, and what space the weeds did not fill was more than filled by huge sycamores, elms, water beeches, with thickets of red and black haws, wild plums, pawpaws and multerry trees. Game was abundant in the tail ting-off place for the members who go in the same constellation, is another colored star, weeds and dense foliage. Pheasants, quails and by rail. The club has secured the and by far a more beautiful sight than the first.

Sequirrels, and a rare wild turkey or stray deer services of competent cooks, and the daily bill it is the chief star in Scorpio, and is presumed might have been encountered fifty years ago. At a number of places along the bayou there were "red-eye holes," wall supplied and easily reached. A little way east of the mill was the pioneer distiliery, in which was made the then locally famous "bayou blue," a fair article of "forty-rod," largely dispensed at a fip a drinkand a big drink, not such dribbles as pass over the bar in these degenerate days-by Jerry Collins, on the site of the Hubbard Block.

A little way east of the Yandes mill the bayou turned northward from about the present line of Morris street and ran for a quarter of mile in that direction, when it turned eastward and ran into the river opposite the foot of what is now Mo-Carty street. It is utterly effaced now. A year er two age Mr. McCarty began filling and leveling the open ground between River avenue and the Vincennes railway, but he still left a good many obvious traces of the bayou all the way tound along the Belt and up to elevator B. Some of these the Sarven Wheel Company filled up and smoothed out last year. Mr. McCarty has lone as much for all the rest this present summer. It is, to the old resident, a good deal like illing up the river and turning its transforma-

ion into a wheat or corn field in 1832 a large body of Indians from the "Miami reservation" (now divided into several counties) stopped here for some days, on their way to a new reservation west of the Mississippi river. it was said at the time that there were about ave thousand of them, men women and children. They camped partly on the island, and partly south of it, in the thick woods that then sovered nearly all of White-river bottom, and nelped to maintain the malarial influence that brought chills and fever as regularly as "seed time and harvest." No one ever accused them of any violence or depredation on neighboring farmers' pig-pens or hen-coops, but they got pretty inevitably drnnk whenever they came from camp into town. One of the old reporter's sarilest recollections is of a couple of "braves" n a blanket apiece, and nothing else, coming up drunk to the "worm-fence" in front of the house, and asking very civilly for some bread, which they got, of course, and, oddly enough, thanked the donor for it. The Indians had not made much advance in the arts of civilization, but they certainly bad in some of the courtesies. The O. R., a lad of four, was 'riding, in front of his grandfather, on the way to the old homestead, near the site of Maywood, while the Indians were encamped along the old bayou, and one of his shoes fell off. An Indian walking some distance behind along the road past the mill, picked it up, and, hurrying his pace, overtook the borse and handed the old gentleman the shoe with quite a polite bow and the remark, "lattle boy he

Now more than half of the bayou island is platted into streets and sileys, the streets and sidewalks graded and graveled, and set with as handsome and thrifty shade trees as the best streets of the city. A town of three thousand inhabitants has grown up there within three years, a considerable part of it this year, andthe "Bayou Farm," once noted for hemp, and corn, and hogs is now the largest manufacturing town in the State in proportion to its population. Every vestige of its primitive condition is gone, and even the short semi-circular river that bent round the island is as it had never been. The man who fished in it and hunted squirrels, and pawnaws, and wild grapes in its tangled, weady strickets, can't find any distinct trace of it anywhere except near the old mouth at the crossing of the Vincennes ratiroad and the leves to I forty-three years old and unmarried.

Morris street. No other transformation about the city is so striking or extensive. Two miles of a stream nearly as large as Fall creek have been effaced as completely as if the world had

THE LOCAL BRASS BANDS.

Each Has an Average of Twelve Musicians, but All Give Very Good Music.

The large number of brass bands visiting the city this summer in company with political organizations makes more apparent the fact that Indianapolis has been without a complete band since the breaking up of the When organization two years ago. There are two or three bands here of from ten to fifteen pieces, but none of the requisite number for a complete list of instruments-twenty-one-with the exception the Brotherhood Band, which has been playing but a little over a year. The When Band, which was organized in 1883, achieved quite a reputation and won several professional prizes. The members of the Watch Factory Band, of Elgin, Ill., which visited here on Tuesday last, looked up J. B. Cameron, the leader of the When musicians, and inquired the cause of its dissolution, saying that they heard a great deal of it a few days ago. The When had thirty pieces, and comprised some very fine musicians. The finest overtures and solos were played, and, in point of general excellence compared favorably with best in the country. The first two years of the band's existence it was supported wholly by the When store. The third year it continued by means of a public subscription, which was secured for it by a committee of citi zens. The band then gave free Friday-night concerts in University Park, and also on two evenings in the week gave concerts at Tomlinson Hall, to which an admission fee of 10 cents was charged. These concerts were fairly well patronized for a time, but finally were given up. The public subscriptions also began to dwindle, and presently the band disband-ed. "They thought we would go shead anyhow," said one of the members of the band yesterday, in speaking of the event. "After we had broken up. there were a great many people more interested in our music than had been b

The disbandment of this musical organization deprived Indianapolis of one of the best bands in the country, and left it without any large, representative musical organization of that kind, although the smaller ones which still remained were very good for the number of pieces that were in them. Of the latter there is the City try, having been organized before the war. The leader is Prof. R. A. Miller, and in its ranks are some fine musicians, there being ten or a dozen in all. The Union or Military Band, of the South Side, is another one that has been organized for some time. It has twelve or thirteen pieces and is led by Prof. Dehne. The band is requently seen on our streets. The Brotherhood Band is a young and large organization that appears destined to make a good reputation. It is composed exclusively of colored men, of whom there are twenty-five. It was formed a little over a year ago taking its membership almost wholly from the Brotherhood of Hotel and Restaurant Waiters. These young musicians engaged J. B. Cameron as teacher, and their advancement is pro-nounced by him as quite remarkable. If they are not the best colored band in the country they are, he says, the best considering the brief space of time in which the band has practiced. The band has an attractive uniform and its members carry themselves in military style when on parade.

What the city needs, however, is some large, epresentative band, and the material is here, if it could be gotten together and supported. The weekly concerts, a few years ago, were a delightful feature, for strangers who were in the city on such evenings, as well as for the residents. Mr. Cameron is of the opinion, however, that a large band could be sustained in this city only by public subscription, inasmuch as there are no summer resorts here where concerts could be made self-sustaining. "Musicians," said he, "cannot very well follow other lines of business and be members of such a band at the same time, for the reason that they cannot leave their work whenever they want to. if, however, there was some one large establishment where they could all be employed at work which would not injure their fingers, the thing might be managed successfully, as is the case with the great Elgin Band. The proprietor of the Elgin watch-works makes a practice of giving employment to musicians, and in that way has gotten together a magnificent band of sixty pieces. Nothing of that kind, of course, can be one in this city."

HAMILTON COUNTY'S DANGER.

The Fly - Fishing Club Will Seek to Rob Its Waters and Worry Its Peaceful Citizens.

The summer encampment of the Indianapolis

Fly-fishermen's Club, which will be opened on Wednesday, promises to be an enjoyable affair if the mosquitoes and ever-numerous "chiggers" can be prevailed upon to suspend business while the expert gentlemen are honoring their neighborhood with a display of practical skill in killing big bass with five-ounce rods and invisible leaders. General McGinnis, president of the club, visited the location of the camp, last week, which will be near Eller's bridge, on White river, about seventeen miles northeast of the city, and was pleased with its surroundings. It is on a high bluff, a short distance above the wagon bridge and about three miles west of Fisher's Station, which will to the getof fare will include everything from bard-tack and bacon to the daintiest delicacy that can be picked up by the foraging committee. The farmers in the vicinity need not be alarmed, however, as the foragers are honorable men, and can probably be induced to pay for what they secure in the way of spring chickens, young ducks, etc. It is the intention to keep the camp in running order for at least a month, and as much longer as the members may see fit, provided. of course, the good people of Hamilton county will offer no serious objection to its continuance. At a recent meeting of the chab it was suggested that trouble of this kind might be averted if the members would refrain from inflicting the same fish story on the same person more than three times within as many days. This rule was adopted, but with a proviso that if it should be violated a court-martial consisting of M. D. Butler. W. A. Rhodes and Dr. P. G. C. Hunt could deal with the guilty member as the gravity of the offense demanded. It was also agreed that, as the club contains some of the most accurate guessers in the city, pocket-scales were a super-fluous quantity, and would therefore be barred from the grounds. As one member remarked: "I never in my life saw a pair of scales that would give the exact weight of a bass. They always indicate too high a figure for the other fellow's fish, and invariably refuse to crawl up high enough when my own is in question." This argument was incontrevertible, as any one who has ever caught a two-pound bass will readily General Harrison, who is an honorary member of the club, was invited to spend a few days

at the camp, but was compelled to decline, owing to the press of the public on his time. There will be people mean enough, however, to insinuate that it was a fear of being compelled to listen to some of Colonel Millard's legends or Poet Laureate Boyd's rendition of "That Sunken Log 'Neath Eller's Bridge," that kept the General away from needed rest.

The privileges of the camp will be accorded only to members of the club and their families

The Mothers' Meeting.

The mothers' meeting and industrial school at the fair-grounds, last Thursday, was a most successful one and received a liberal support from many citizens. Mr. Shaffer, of the streetcar company, tendered his cars free

charge to those attending, and Kingan & Co., together with Mr. Sinclair, have furnished a room for the meetings, which has been in use since the first of last March. Large denations have been received for the work of the society from Alexander Taggart, Barton E Parrots, Mr. Tollingen and others, and the ladies of the Friends' Church and Roberts Park have given no little assistance, for which those interested in the welfare of the society have due appreciation.

Died in His Chair. Julius M. Edwards, an employe of the Indianapolis Natural-gas Company, died suddenly yesterday morning at his boarding-house, No. 423 North Mississippi street. He ate a hearty breakfast and had seated himself to smoke a eigar when he fell forward dead. He had been complaining of pains in his heart, and the sup-position is he died of heart disease. He was

WONDERS OF THE HEAVENS

A Layman Tells of the Marvels He Saw Through an Astronomer's Telescope.

Some of the Great Attractions the Starry Constellations Offer to Observers-Total Eclipse of the Moon To-Night.

The total eclipse of the moor, which will occur to-night, will prove of curious interest to all observers, as the grandeur of the milky-way and the twinkling of the feebler stars will during its existence dwindle into insignificance. Yet the planets and many of the fixed stars, notwithstanding the eclipse, may still be seen with advantage, so great is their light. Not long ago, a Journal reporter was asked to take just a passing glance at the heavens through the telescope owned by Arthur S. Hickley, No. 427 North Tennessee street, and manufactured by H. C. Williams, No. 120 Olive street. The instrument is mounted in Mr. Hickley's rear yard, and stands sixteen feet from the ground. It is a reflecting instrument, with a focal length of twelve feet three inches, and a parabolic mirror reflector of sixteen inches. Telescopes may be of two kinds, refracting or reflecting. In the former the eye is placed on a direct line with the barrel of the instrument, the observer moving as the glass is moved, while in the reflecting instrument the eye views the object at direct right angles, with the added advantage of remaining comparatively stationary, no matter in what direction the telescope is sighted. The process of photographing heavenly bodies is made much easier by means of the reflecting telescope, as no lenses are used as in the case with photographing from a refractor. The process is simple and rapid, and consists merely in removing all object-glasses from the eye piece, and, as a correct focal distance is obtained, a sensitive plate is placed immediately over the aperature. A perfect reproduction of all bodies within range of the telescope is the instantaneous result. However, it is conceded by most astronomers that a reflecting telescope is more cumbersome than a refractor, and is more liable to give the object a tinge of prismatic colors. Mr. Hickey's instrument is as yet in a crude condition, but tube, so made because in closed reflectors a column of air forms in the interior, and by its revolutions a perfect image is not obtained. At the bottom of this tube, and accurately leveled by thumb screws, is the reflector, a parabolic lens, the upper side of which is covered with a coating of pure silver one thirty thousandth of an inch in thickness. Upon this the image of the object in range is caught, and theoretically is returned to the object itself; but twelve feet away, and opposite the observer's eye, the returning image is caught, and by means of a simple mirror, also silvered on the upper side to avoid distortion, it is turned off at right angles and is drawn to a focus upon the eye-piece. Here the observer sees not the object itself, but the reproduction of its image. The entire telescope is manipulated by wheels and levers that are always within the reach of the operator, who depends first upon a "finder" to fix the location of any doubtful or obscure star. It rests upon an eighteen-inch oak post, that runs nearly seven feet in the ground, and is a most perfectly balanced piece of mechanism. Resting in a saddle axis arm of solid iron weighing 600 pounds, there is a counterpoise weight of 500 pounds to give it stability, and a smaller balance weight of 250 pounds. And yet its construction is so simple that the manipulator may shift it to any part of the sky with the use of a single finger. Thus far it has cost \$3,000, and certainly reflects great credit upon its maker, and is an instrument of which the city should be proud.

But the utility of such a glass is best tried by experiment. Accordingly the reporter mounted the little flight of crazy steps that led to the observer's seat. Mr. Hickley, a native of London, is a very excitable, nervous man, and in the management of his instrument he seemed to be wrapped up mind and soul, in its mysterious workings. "I love that glass," said he, "as dearly as I would a child. It is getting to be a part of my very life, and its wonderful revelations are but guides to my life. Just let me show you, in a few hasty glances, a few of the grand sights the heavens hold out to every man, if he horizon that I fear he will be hard to see, for the atmosphere is terrible to-night, and the light from the city, and especially those two lights on the Cyclorama, spoil my view immeasurably." After a moment of shifting and turning, Jupiter was swung into view, and his belts, and four moons became plainly visible. Just at that time, which was about midnight, a total eclipse of the sun was taking place on the planet, lasting from 10:58 to 12:59 o'clock according to this earth's standard time. This Jovian eclipse was marked by earthly observers by simply a dark spot on the lower portion of the planet's brilliant disc, which traveled in a semi-circular path upward and apparently out of sight. Such eclipses are used to determine our own longitude. Magnified 550 times, the planet was seen to be crossed diagonally by several dark belts, plainly perceptible. When the power was raised to 1200 times, the belts were still visible, as also was the dark spot resulting from the eclipse, but the planet's motion was so highly magnified that it was a difficult task to keep it in range.

"Now," said Mr. Hickley, "we will leave Jupi-ter, and look at some of the double stars. They are almost all systems in themselves, revolving around each other, but appearing to us as one Beta Scorbio, consisting of, apparently, two stars, millions of miles apart. Each twinkled with a bluish-white tint. Antares, to be a worn out sun slowing cooling. Its color is a deep orange-red. Vega, in the constellation of Lyra, with its companion star, is in reality a mass of stars, all shining with a pale bluish tint. Epsilon Lyra, of the same constellation, is remarkable in that it is not only a double star, but that each of these doribles is a double. The constellation Cygni, or the Swan, is one of the most beautiful in the heavens, its main star. Beta, being a double of two colors, orange-red and blue, giving, as one might say, a bi-colored sunset on either body. Beta is the middle star in the handle of the big Dipper, and is the one which offers the famous test for eyesight to this earth's gazer, in the little star just below it, named Alcor, an Arabism term for fine vision. Polaris, or the north star, is another prominent double star, and under a high power seems to be widely separated. It forms the last star in the tail of the small bear, and may always be discovered to the naked eye by the fact that it is the only bright star always in a straight line with the two outer stars of the large dipper. Other doubles, as well as individual stars, offer sights of varying beauty and wonder. But the moon, which to-night will be eclipsed, being so near to this earth, is at once more attractive and easier to control, speaking from the astronomer's stand-point. Its surface, as is well known to all observers, presents a volcanic appearance, through whose many craters the fires of ages long gone by have burned out and died away, leaving the shells, as it were, of a once organic body. The common theory is that no atmosphere surrounds the moon, although the explanation of the last volcanic eruption then becomes a difficult one. Tycho, the principal crater, and the one from which the mysterious fissures radiate that have for so many years puzzled the brains of astronomers, is called the metropolitan volcano of the moon. It is sixty-four miles across the top of its crater, and six and a half miles high. Theories vary as to its origin. the volcanie one predominating in popularity. "One noted infidel of this city," said Mr. Hickley, "offers a most unique theory. He says the moon grew like an apple, and Tycho is simply the place where the stem was broken off. This, however, will not hold." Copernicus, another crater, is also said to be volcanic, although Mr. Hickley is inclined to believe that it is the result of the fall of a mr.ss of meteors, which reached the moon's surface in their bot condition, there being no surrounding atmosphere to act as a coolee. The volcano of Newton, which is 135 miles across its crater, and which is not one but a group of volcanoes, has its counterpart on this eart's in the island of Manns Loa, in the Sandwich I slands. This group is almost identical with the Newtonic group, and is twenty miles in circumference. The best view of the moon is obtained before it is full, as the light of the sun may then be seen tipping the tops of the highest volcarrie peaks, making a

pleasing contrast of light and shadow.

The eclipse to-night is not a rare occurrence,

and no importance is attached to it except the

local curiosity always connected with such phe-

nomena. The astronomic, positions that bring about a total eclipse are doubtless well known

to all readers. They never vary. The totality

of the sun, earth and moon are on a direct line.

The sun, shining against our earth, sends out

into the space beyond a cone of shadow, extend-

ing 850,000 miles to its apex. At the place in

this cone where the diameter of the shadow is

6,000 miles, the moors will to-night pass through

and beyond, the totality not being perfect owing

to the reflected rays of the sun. which

of the eclipse is due to the fact that the centers

will give to the moon the usual coppery appearance. The eclipse to-night will be visible generally in North and South America, portions of Europe, Africa and the Pacific ocean. By Indianapolis time, the various phases will be visi-

ble in this city as follows:

THE STREET RAILWAY.

The magnitude of the eclipse will be 1.825,

considering the diameter of the moon as unity.

What the Chicago Syndicate Proposes to Do in Waking Up Things.

Indianapolis Special to the Chicago Tribune. C. B. Holmes, of Chicago, who became president of the Citizens' Street-railway Company April 24, when the lines were purchased of the Johnsons by a syndicate of Garden City capitalists, was busy to-day looking over the ground with Superintendent Shaffer, with a view to the immediate expenditure of \$100,000 in improvements. Mr. Holmes returned to Chicago tonight. He was seen this evening, and described in detail the lines of the campaign which his people propose to imaugurate to give Indianapolis one of the finest street-car services in the country.

"In 1864 the State chartered our company and gave us the right, with the consent of the Common Council, to lay one or two street-car lines on every thoroughfare then within the municipal limits or afterwards to be obtained," said Mr. Holmes. "The consent of the city was at once obtained. About a year ago the Common Council granted a franchise to what is known as the 'Dudley company' to construct a cable line on certain streets. The Dudley people found it difficult to raise the money for a cable line, so, without authority, they put down half a block or so of track such as the ordinary horse car uses. Then the Dudley people went before the Council with a request that they be allowed to substitute for cable power electricity, with the right to use borses. While they were thus doing nothing we began laying tracks, under our franchise, on streets which the Council had undertaken to give to them. The city stopped our work on Market street, as we desired it should, and the matter went into the courts. Offers had been made to us to purchase the Dudley franchise, but we refused them. We not want to purchase such rights as the Council might grant at any meeting. We wanted courts to declare that our rights originally been plainly courts did it. They that we could construct and operate a line on any street in the city without the consent of the Common Council. With this declaration we are prepared to go shead. We had just opened the Woodruff Place line—an improvement long needed-and we will push to completion the following extensions: Mississippi-street line, northward; Illinois street to Crown Hill Cemetery; Virginia-avenue line, two spurs on Shelby and Prospect streets; South Meridian-street line on South East street; and will build entirely a line on Market street to Alabama, thence north to Home avenue, east to Central avenue, and north to the State fair ground. The extensions will aggregate at least ten miles. We will at once begin the construction of a new 100-car barn on West Washington street, beyond the river, and later will erect barns in the south and in the northeast parts of the city. The location of the barn

mules. Ultimately we will manufacture our own cars. "Do you find the territory here susceptible to "The indications are that it is. The people seem generous and appreciate our improvements of the service. Many of the substantial men of the city-those in whom its welfare so largely rests-have congratulated us on the action of the courts in declaring our franchises were un-restricted. The basis of these congratulations is that where there is only one system the transfer system now prevalent can be maintained. They say they do not want to pay two or three fares, as they would have to do if the city had opposing companies. These gentlemen recogwould but seek for them. Jupiter is so near the | nize the fact that we can exercise no monopolistic rights so long as our fare is limited. They also take the sensible view that the city cannot maintain more than one company, so that it will be progressive. If there were opposing compa-nies each would be spindling and the service of all decrepit."

on the South Side has not been determined, but

the one in the northeast will be on Peru street,

accessible to the Woodruff Place and the Blake-

street lines. We have already put on thirty-five open cars, and ten more will be here Monday.

We are purchasing no new stock, except horses,

and as fast as we can will substitute them for

"Is it your purpose to develop the territory in which you are now putting tracks?" "It is. Just as fast as our tracks are completed we will put cars on them. We want to treat the people so well that they will all ride in street-cars. Our interests and theirs are mutual. If we can get a man's patronage because our service is good, because it brings his home and his place of business in contiguity, we will cause the values of real estate to go up. We will assist in making the city thrifty." "To what degree of efficiency do you expect

to develop the service?" That matter is in the bands of Mr. Shaffer. but I have talked with him and know his views. The problem to him is, would it be better to have frequency of service than excellence of equipment! He expects to put on conductors as fast as the business demands them. There must be a ratio between the expenses and the income of a line. Unless cars are making some money star." The first double star that was shown was | he will not fput on conductors, because that would require him to contract the service to meet expenses. He believes a man who wants to go down town sares more to have a car come along soon with a fare box than one to come later with a conductor. But he will crowd the es of competent cooks, and the daily bill It is the chief star in Scorpio, and is presumed | development of his territory as fast as he can." Mr. Holmes was asked what he thought of Indianapolis as a place for investment. He said he liked it. As to his associates-J. C. Shaffer. S. W. Allerton, C. H. McCormick, J. J. Mitchell. S. B. Cobb, L. L. Coburn, Marshall Field, Willjam Dickinson, Mr. Buckingham and the estate

of George Armour-he said: "Their investment here means that at least \$200,000,000 is interested here. The good that must accrue to the city from this will be great, because the interest of these gentlemen have innumerable ramifications. If the investments here prove good the investors are bound to talk, and that will bring in much more capital. I understand the interests here of Cyrus H. McCormick are already extensive." Mr. Holmes was of the opinion that Superintendent J. C. Shaffer, who represents the syndicate here, would prove a most valuable acqusition to the city.

"Your people will find him wide awake, candid, fair, and enterprising. He has a keen appreciation of the rights of the people, and will look after them." Mr. Shaffer returned to Chicago with Mr. Holmes to night.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

Work of Their Association in Benefiting Mem-

bers of Their Calling and General Public. Post B, of the Travelers' Protective Association met at the Grand Hotel last night, W. F. Winchester presiding. The business demanding attention was the appointing of railroad committee and hotel committee. It was stated that the five-thousand-mile ticket issued by the Lake Shore railway is now good over thirty-six roads, including all roads out of Indianapolis except the Panhandle lines. It is thought that the hotel committee will succeed in obtaining much better hotel accommodations in the near future for the members. The meeting was enlivened by Mark S. Davis, who made one of his characteristic speeches, and by secretary J. D. Wade, who rendered one of his old-time songs. Post A, of Fort Wayne, contemplates giving a pienic at Lake Maxinkuckee on a Saturday within a few weeks, and would like to have all the members of Post B and their families there at that

time, for a day's pleasure. The members of the association feel gratified over their success in having railroads reduce rates for them. A prominent railroad man stated recently that had it not been for the efforts of the association the price of 1,000-mile tickets would never have been reduced, and the 5,000-mile tickets would never have been adopted; furthermore, were the association to disband it would not be sixty days before the price of 1000-mile tickets from Maine to California would be advanced from \$20 to \$25. The association expects still greater concessions from the railroads before the end of the year.

C. H. & D. Niagara Excursion Goes Tuesday, Aug. 14. \$5 for round trip. Toronto and Put-in-Bay, each, \$1 extra. Circulars giving complete details of the tour are now ready at C., H. & D. office, corner Illinois street mailed, on application, by W. H. FISHER.

IN CHARGE OF A RECEIVER

Suit of a Member of the United Order of Honor Against Its Supreme Officers.

Worse Financial Condition of the Order than Was Expected Is Shown-The Heitkam Murder Case Given to the Jury.

The Supreme Lodge of the United Order of

Honor yesterday passed into the hands of a receiver. The financial wreck, which has been pending for some time, was precipitated by John L. Blackman, a member of the Capital City Lodge of this city, bringing suit against the Grand Lodge officers on a certificate for \$2,000, and demanding the appointment of a receiver. The certificate which he holds is for a disability claim, he having passed the age of seventy-five years. The claim was payable several months ago, and he says he has received but \$600 on it. He alleges that the grand officers have in their possession about \$5.000 belonging to members who hold certificates, which they refuse to pay out. In addition to his complaint he makes an affidavit in which he says that the officers of the Supreme Lodge are secretly managing the affairs of the corporation, and that while they are in the daily receipt of money belonging to the order no amounts are expended in the payments of benefits. He further states that subordinate lodges are permitted to go on receiving new members who pay initiation fees, and to collect and remit funds to the supreme officers without notice of the bad financial condition of the order. The affiant further says that he has been personally informed by one of the financial officers of the Supreme Lodge that the order is hopelessly insolvent, but said officers he believes are making efforts for the collection of money belonging to the order, and are diligently arranging for the settlement of its affairs by themselves without the aid of the

At the special rexuest of the plaintiff, the petition was considered by Judge Taylor yester-day morning, and, as the grand officers of the lodge offered no opposition, the petition was granted. Giles S. Bradley was appointed receiver, and qualified by giving a bond for \$40,000,

with A. W. Denny as surety. Mr. Bradley immediately took charge of the assets and books of the order, and the superexamination he was able to make disclosed a bad financial showing. He found that two days ago the supreme president had confessed judgment before Squire Smock for \$257.50, in favor of Dr. David Haggart. Following up the judgment, a constable had levied on all the furiture in the Supreme Lodge hall and office. From the books and papers he got in his possession, Mr. Bradley discovered only about about \$25 in money belonging to the lodge. It was deposited in two or three different banks. The supreme officers deny the charge made by Mr. Blackman that they have in their possession several thousand dollars that should be distributed among members having certificates. According to their statement there are no assets at all. Mr. Bradley will, on Mon-day, begin a careful examination of the books and accounts, and, as soon as possible, will prepare for the court a correct itemized statement of the order's financial affairs. The liabilities are thought to be considerably larger than the figure which was first given out by the grand

The appointment of a receiver virtually means the death of the order. The subordinate lodges can only operate under the direction of supreme lodge, and it is understood that they will all suspend. Many of the old members hope to perpetuate ic by starting anew, and steps in that direction may be taken after its affairs have been fully settled by the receiver.

The Law of Self-Defense.

The largest crowd that has been in the Criminal Court room for a year or more was present yesterday morning to hear Judge Irvin's idstructions to the jury in the Heitkam murder case. There were not less than 100 women present, many of them young ladies who had been friends of either the accused or his victim. The judge's instructions, although lengthy, were listened to closely by everybody in the room. With reference to the degree of homicide of which Heitkam was probably guilty, he said: If you believe, from the evidence in the case, beyond reasonable doubt that the accused killed said Arnold at the time and place charged in the indictment, and at the time and place charged in the indictment, and that the killing was purposely and unlawfully done, without premeditation and without malice express or implied, but voluntarily, upon a sudden heat, and under a sufficient provocation, the crime is manslaughter. The unlawful taking of human life, when done purposely and maliciously, is murder in the second degree, unless there is a sufficient provocation. It is the provocation that reduces the crime to the grade of provocation that reduces the crime to the grade of manslaughter. The sudden heat which will rebut the implication of malice, and reduce a homicide from murder to manslaughter, must arise upon a sufficient legal provocation. The provocation must be a suffi-cient one to engender passion. Mere words alone, however insulting and abusive, are not sufficient. There must be an assault, actual or menaced, on the

As to the question of self-defense, on which the attorneys for Heitkam asked his acquittal. The defendant claims that at the time the fatal blow was struck he was acting in self-defense, and that hence the killing was justifiable. The theory of self-defense is that the party assaulted has the right to repel force by force, and he need not believe that his safety requires him to kill his adversary to give him the right to make use of force for that purpose.

When his life is in danger, or he is in danger of great
bodily harm, or from the acts of his assailant he believes, and has reasonable ground to believe, that he is in danger of losing his life, or receiving great bodily harm from his adversary, the right to defend himself from such danger or apprehended danger, may be exercised by him, and he may use it to any extent which

is reasonably necessary. He need not believe that he can only defend himself by taking the life of his asallant. If the death of his assailant results from the reasonable defense of himself, he is excusable, whether he intended that consequence or not, or whether he believed such result was necessary or not. But the law is that, a man who takes another's life must himself be without fault, or he cannot go acquit upon the ground of self-defense. The jury in considering whether the defendant was acting in self-defense should consider all the circumstances attending the transaction, the condition of the persons at the time, and immediately previous thereto, their relative izes, and the means and force used, as tearing upon the question whether he acted in self-defense in good faith, or whether the killing was felonous homicide as charged in the indictment.

In conclusion, the judge stated that in view of

the fact that the accused was under twenty-one years of age be could be imprisoned in the county jail if the jury should find him guilty. At 8 o'clock last night the jury announced that it had agreed upon a verdict. There was a large crowd in the court-room at the time, but the only persons present directly connected with the trial were the accused, his father and counse!, John L. Griffiths, and the court officials. The verdict of the jury was as follows: "We, the jury, find the defendant guily of manslaughter, and that he shall be imprisoned in the State prison for a period of five Young Heitkam's face grew very pale as the verdict was read, and when the sentence was pronounced he broke into tears. His father, a man of fifty years, also broke down, and sobbed bitterly. Mr. Griffiths asked that the jury be polled, and each man as his name was called, answered that it was his verdict. Mr. Griffiths said he might have some motion to offer at a future time, and the court gave him the usual time in which to prepare a motion for a new trial. When the jury first retired there were two votes for a sentence of twelve years, one for ten and one for acquittal. Several favored one year's impresonment in the county jail, and after several ballots there was a compromise on

the verdict rendered. A Large Judgment Paid. The case of Wm. Bernhart vs. the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway Company and the White River Railroad Company, which has been in the Supreme Court, has finally been decided in favor of the plaintiff. Yesterday the defendants paid the judgment, amounting to 38,330. The judgment was rendered on account of injuries to Bernhart, who was a locomotive engineer. The judgment is one of the largest ever paid in the State for injuries to an employe.

An Insane Man's Threats. John M. Wood, a laborer living in Haughville, was declared insane yesterday, by a commission composed of Drs. Thomas and Cain, and Justices Martin and Emmerich. He thinks some one has robbed him of several thousand dollars. He has recently been making threats against his wife and family, which made his confinement in the asylum advisable.

The Popular Route To St Louis and the West is via the Bee-line, the only line running free reclining-chair cars and Pullman and Wagner palace sleeping cars on night trains. Elegant parlor cars on day trains. Quick time and sure connections is and Kentucky avenue, at the station, or will be | what makes the "Bee-line" popular. For tick ets call on agents Bee-line railway.

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Here's a bargain and a big one. For the next two weeks we will sell all our lightweight \$15 and \$18 Suits at

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SCREEN DOORS VERY CHEAP LILLY & STALNAKER Our prices have been marked down. \ 64 E. Washington St.

THE American-European Tourists' Educational Association has arranged a grand tour of the United States and Canada, the train to leave Chicago, Aug. 6, and to be gone eighteen days, the whole expense being only \$110. The partic ulars are given in another column. This is a rare chance to visit many places of interest at a

TAKE the "Old Reliable" C., H. & D. to Cincinnati. Excursion rates every day. CINCINNATI excursions every day via C., H.

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The pure California Grape Juice, is for sale by J. George Mueller, corner East and Washington sts., at only 50 cents per quart bottle.

ASK for Tamarind or French Currants at Bryan's soda fountain, opposite Union Station. Both are deglihtful acid drinks. LOW PRICES TO CAMPAIGN CLUBS On drums, band instrumts, etc. Bryant & Dierdorf 58 North Pennsylvania street.

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DOBERT W. DOUGLASS. THE WELL-KNOWN It evangelist, will attend morning and evening services at Friends' Church, corner of Delaware and St. Clair streets, on to-morrow, the 22d inst. The public respectfully invited to attend.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. COMETHING OF INTEREST TO EVERY LADY

of Indianapolis. 222 N. Tennesses st. TARECKLES CURED FOR \$1 WITHOUT DRUGS Simple home remedy. J. M. E. HALL, 132 W. CERMAN TAUGHT IN TWO MONTHS. PRE-I pare for the campaign. PROF. EDMUND

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Game Called at 4 P. M. General admission, 50c; pavilion, 75e; box sests, \$1. Reserved seat tickets on sale at Big Fons, ticket office, corner Meridian and Wahington streets.

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W good retail grocery in Chattanooga, Tenn. Have fair trade. Address I. B. DAWDER, care this FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. FOR SALE-RESTAURANT AND DINING rorm; some good bedrooms up stairs; having good business; good reason for selling; the place of business on the north side O. & M. depot, Address E. SCHNATTINGER, Seymour, Ind.

OST-OPEN-FACE WATCH, WITH MONO Jaram "A. S." on back. Return to Stevenson Johnstone, 37 E. Washington at., and get reward. OST-BAMBOO STEM - TWO PEET LONG. Allooks like a viece of fishing pole, was tied up to canvas bag. Return to 202 East Morris arrest and receive liberal research.